

Nellie & Dad
from Brother Bert
May 1905



The World's Fair

in Colortypes & Monotones

Artists' Edition

Official Publication



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IN COLORTYPES AND MONOTONES

Official Publication

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM
GOERZ LENS PHOTOGRAPHS, MADE BY
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
WILLIAM H. RAU, Director of Photography

PUBLISHED BY OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC
COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

ROBERT A. REID, DIRECTOR OF
VIEW BOOK PUBLICATIONS

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY AMERICAN
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Single copies mailed by publishers for - \$2.00
Address city office, OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., St. Louis

Engraved and Printed by
Continental Colortype Co., Chicago

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904

THE natural grace and beauty of the great exhibit palaces of the World's Fair are best reproduced by the use of color. Hence this collection of views of the principal buildings of the great exposition. At an expense of many thousands of dollars the publishers are able to place this book before their patrons to carry home with them as one of the most desirable souvenirs of the world's most wonderful and by far the largest exposition ever created. All the large exhibit palaces and a number of other notable structures are here presented as from the brush of a skilled artist, and preserved in a convenient form for reference when one may wish to revert to the delightful days spent at the exposition.

It is the common prediction that the World's Fair of 1904 will be the last of great expositions for at least a generation, and when one looks upon the vast expanse of magnificent palaces and lesser buildings he may readily understand why this prediction is so generally given approval. One can but marvel at the achievements here in the matter of buildings alone, to say nothing of their contents, which have been brought from the remotest parts of the world and which reflect the industry and progress of the people of every land.

The World's Fair is estimated to have cost fifty million dollars exclusive of the value of the exhibits themselves, whose value is placed at one hundred million dollars. Anyone who fails to embrace the opportunity to see this World's Fair unless prevented by insurmountable obstacles, is surely lacking in appreciation of one of the greatest opportunities of his lifetime. Here indeed is a display of the world's marvelous things. The greatest engines ever built are here. The latest and largest and most perfect machines for many purposes are here. You may see the newest development in the long sought steam turbines. You may find the best textile machinery, the most wonderful locomotives and latest luxuries of travel. Never were such musical instruments or such scientific apparatus on display. Never were the products of mines so extensively shown or mining methods so graphically portrayed. The United States government has surpassed all its former efforts as an exhibitor, and the same is true of the states and nations of the world generally. The character and number of exhibits in each of the sixteen great departments, from Education to Live Stock, surpasses all former undertakings in these lines; first, because of the grander scope of the exposition and, second, because the progress of the world makes possible these greater achievements. The "World's Fair in Colortypes and Monotones" should, therefore, prove not only a delight to the eye, but the illustrations herein should be reminders of the varied contents of the great palaces, and of the profit to the mind that may come as a result of acquaintance with them.



FESTIVAL HALL AND CENTRAL CASCADE.

To this, the central and crowning glory of the grandeur of the World's Fair, no photograph and no pen can do justice. From the bottom of the Grand Basin to the top of the dome on Festival Hall, the height is 275 feet. The lower weir of the central cascade is 160 feet across. In the Colonnade of States, each of the fourteen states that have been erected out of the territory of the Louisiana Purchase is represented by a splendid statue of a seated woman. Festival Hall, the central feature of the picture, has a seating capacity of 3,500 and contains the largest pipe organ in the world.





ST. LOUIS.

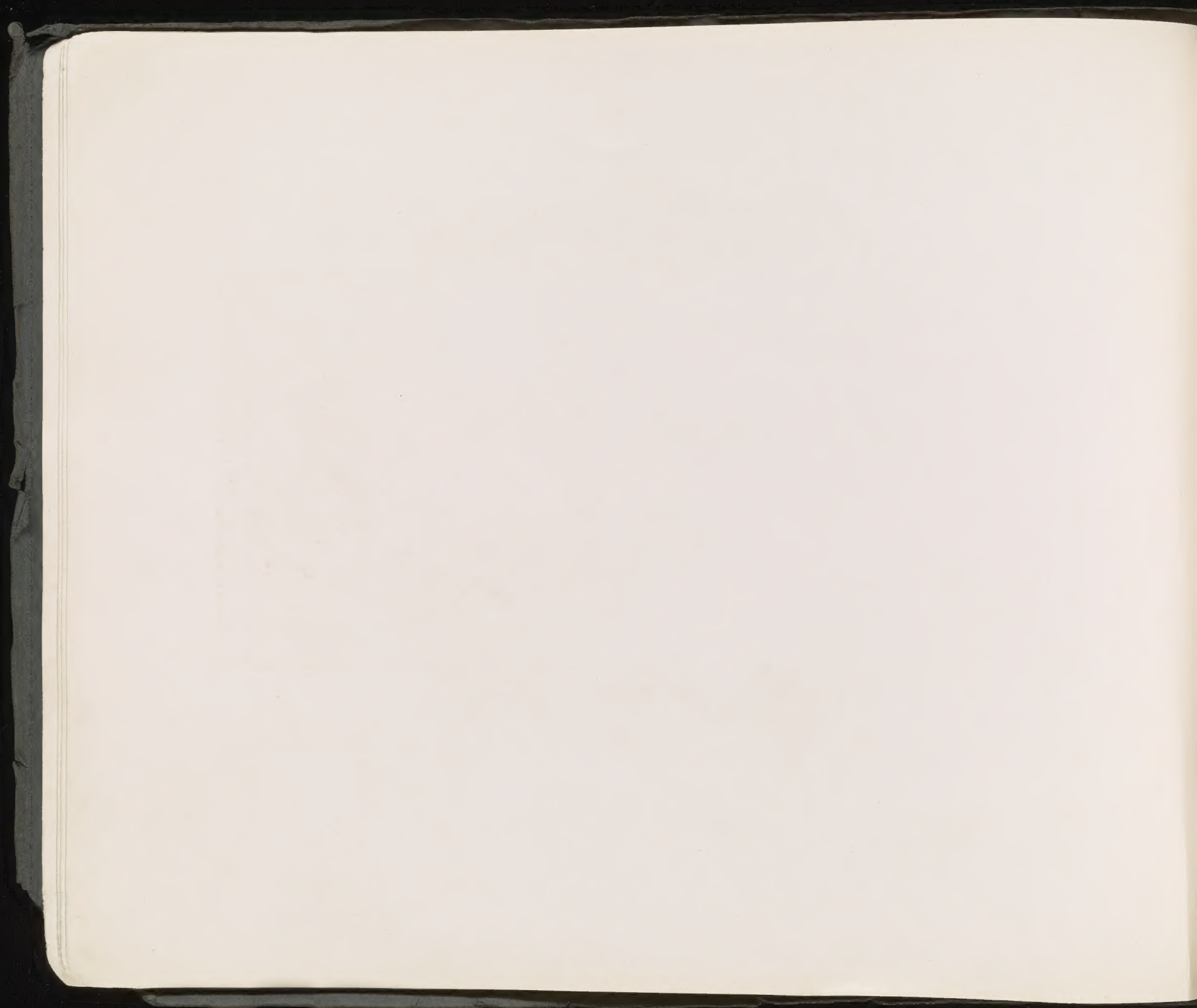
The City of St. Louis was named by Pierre Laclède, the founder, in honor of Louis IX, King of France, the Crusader, who was canonized by the church and known in history as St. Louis. At the World's Fair this splendid statue, the Apotheosis of St. Louis, is the central ornament of the Plaza of St. Louis. The figure of the Crusader is clad in Medieval armor with his crown and kingly mantle, and he carries a cross in his right hand to signify his holy cause. The horse is also fitted out in partial armor and the much decorated harness and draperies belong to the period.





LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT AND PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

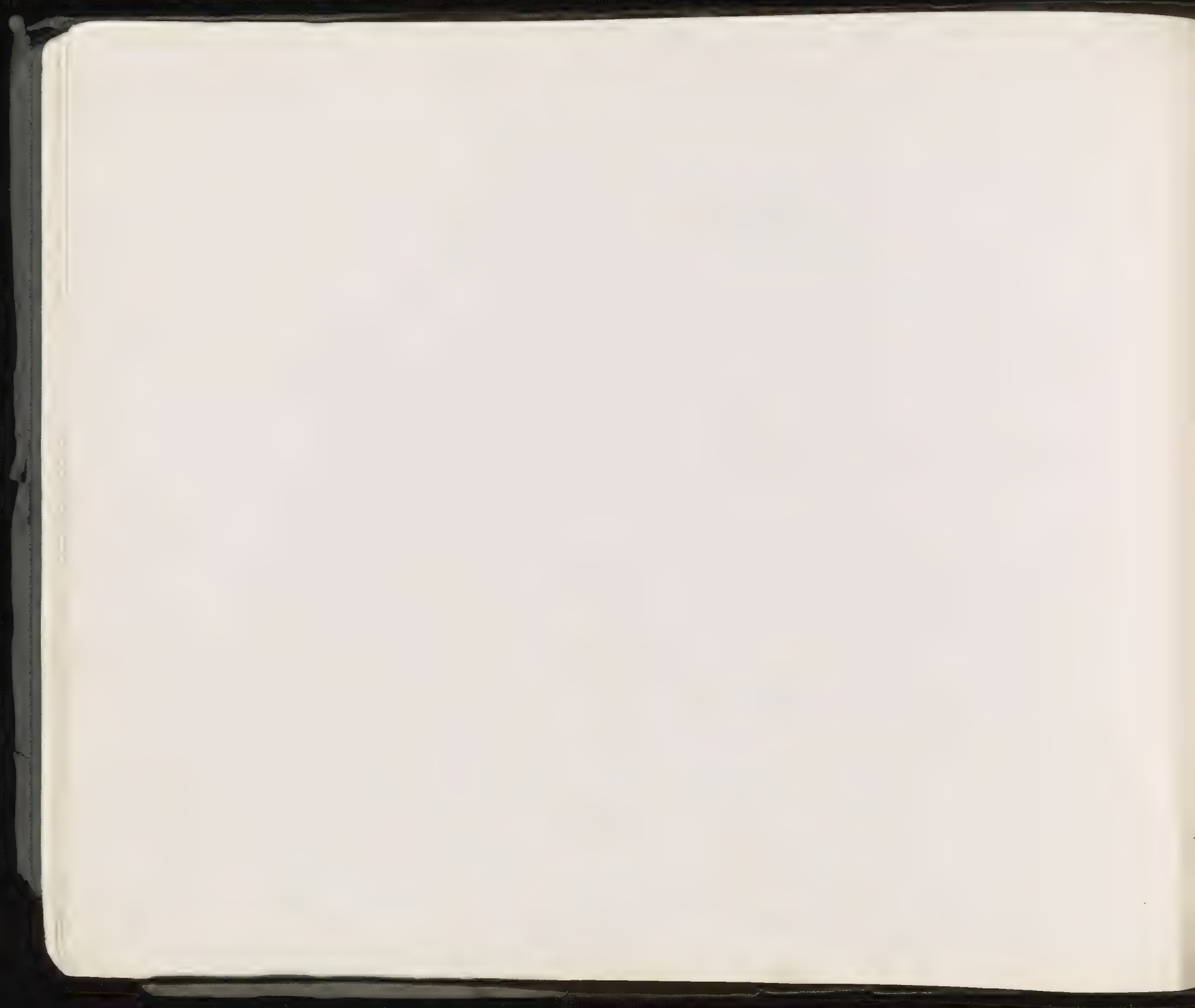
The Plaza of St. Louis, in which the Louisiana Purchase Monument stands, is a favorite gathering place for World's Fair visitors. The monument, designed by E. L. Masqueray, is one of the most artistic ornaments of the exposition. The crowning figure of peace is by Karl Bitter. At the base is another sculpture group by Mr. Bitter, commemorating the signing of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. In this group appear the figures of Marbois, the representative of Napoleon, the first Consul of France; Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister to France, and James Monroe, afterward President, the special envoy of President Jefferson.





AN AFTERNOON DRILL ON THE PLAZA.

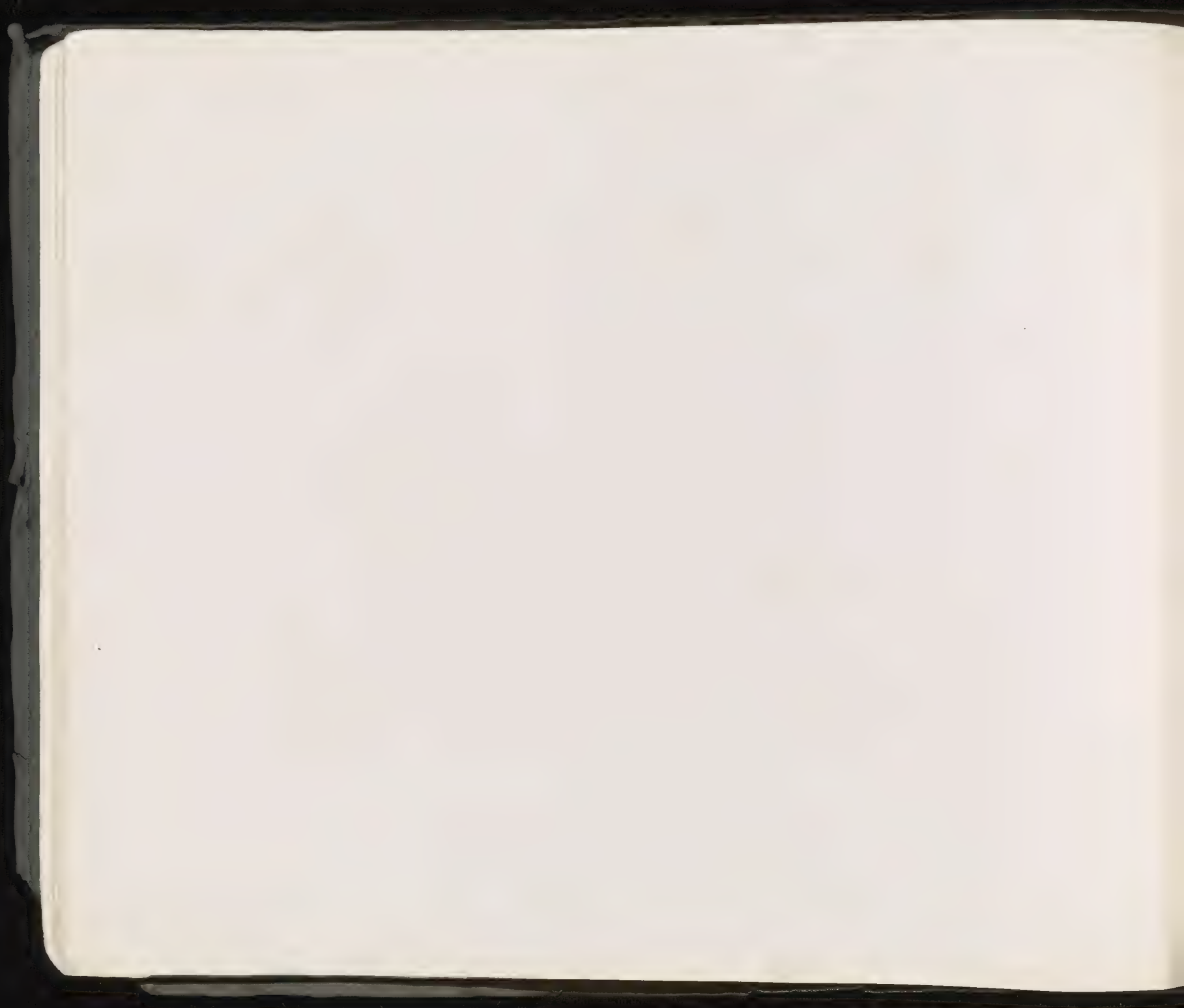
The St. Louis Plaza is the scene of many martial and patriotic displays. Vast numbers congregate as evening draws near to watch the evolutions of the military companies and to listen to the spirited music to which the troops keep time. These military organizations come from many states, representing the flower of the national guard, military schools, and of the regular army, besides many civic organizations.





PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

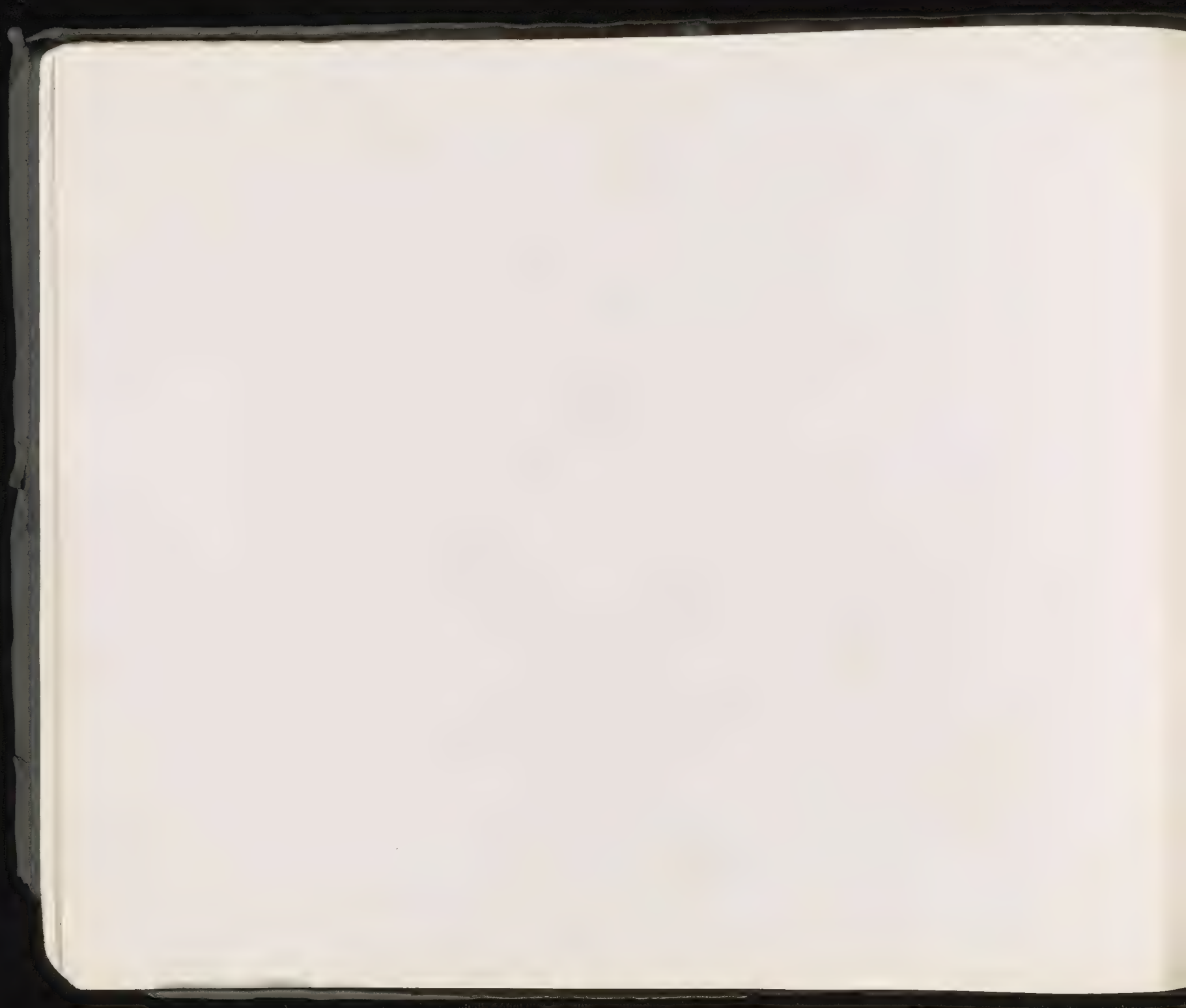
The architect of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy offers something entirely new in exposition construction. The building is 525 by 750 feet and covers nine acres. It is the largest building ever erected for a mining exhibit and cost \$500,000. The exhibit embraces everything from clays to precious metals and gems.





STATUE OF DE SOTO, PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

Among the many excellent equestrian statues on the exposition grounds, none is more generally admired than that of De Soto, on the Plaza of St. Louis. Raised on a massive pedestal, and with the green of splendid maples and the ivory white of the Palace of Varied Industries for a background, it is indeed a commanding figure. The daring Spanish explorer has reined in his restive steed and is doffing his cavalier's hat in welcome to the throngs who have assembled to celebrate the centennial of America's acquisition of that territory which he and his followers attempted, in the years of 1539-1542 to explore and conquer.





PALACE OF EDUCATION.

Classic Grecian architecture is reproduced in the great Palace of Education. The beautiful colonnades on the four sides are in fine proportion and the loggias offer an attractive promenade. The building covers eight acres and stands on the east side of the Grand Basin, surrounded by lagoons. Access is by means of several beautiful bridges. The cost of this palace was \$400,000. The educational exhibits show everything from the kindergarten to the highest university courses.





THE SUNKEN GARDEN.

Of the many choice examples of landscape gardening at the exposition, none is more pleasing than the Sunken Garden, a richly planted parterre lying between the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy and the Palace of Liberal Arts. The accompanying view is toward the south, with the main entrance of the Government Building as a background. There are really many gardens in the present level space, three feet below the surrounding walks. Wonderful combinations of color and charming designs are spread out before the eye, and the scene is really kaleidoscopic when one walks about.





PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Including the court, this building covers eight acres and the cost was \$400,000. The group of fifty columns about the entrance and their classic detail give the building a dignity worthy of its central position in the "main picture" of the exposition. The exhibits in the Palace of Electricity make it a center of attraction for all who are concerned in electrical progress. The remarkable advance in electrical engineering and the new discoveries of the science during the last ten years made possible the most comprehensive exhibit ever assembled.





JAPANESE GARDENS AND TEA HOUSES.

The Japanese at home are not given to erecting large isolated buildings but incline to collect one of smaller and more varied structures than do Americans and Europeans. The national exhibit of Japan at the Fair is therefore in keeping with the spirit and taste of the people. The large hillside area which is occupied by Japan lies east of the Observatory Wheel and southwest of the Palace of Machinery. Dainty gardens, with winding paths and green sward make the spot a pleasant one in which to enjoy the smiling hospitality of the Orientals.





PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

The long colonnades, dome, and towers are the distinguishing features in the architecture of the Palace of Varied Industries. It has the same dimensions as the Palace of Manufactures, being 525 feet wide by 1,200 feet in length and covering an area of fourteen acres. The exhibits within this beautiful palace are gathered from many states and countries. They cover art industries, such as art pottery, cut glass and art glass, office and household furniture, brushes, fine leather articles, jewelry, silvermiths' and goldmiths' wares, clocks and watches, products in marble, bronze, cast iron, wrought iron, paper hangings and upholsteries, decorations.





ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

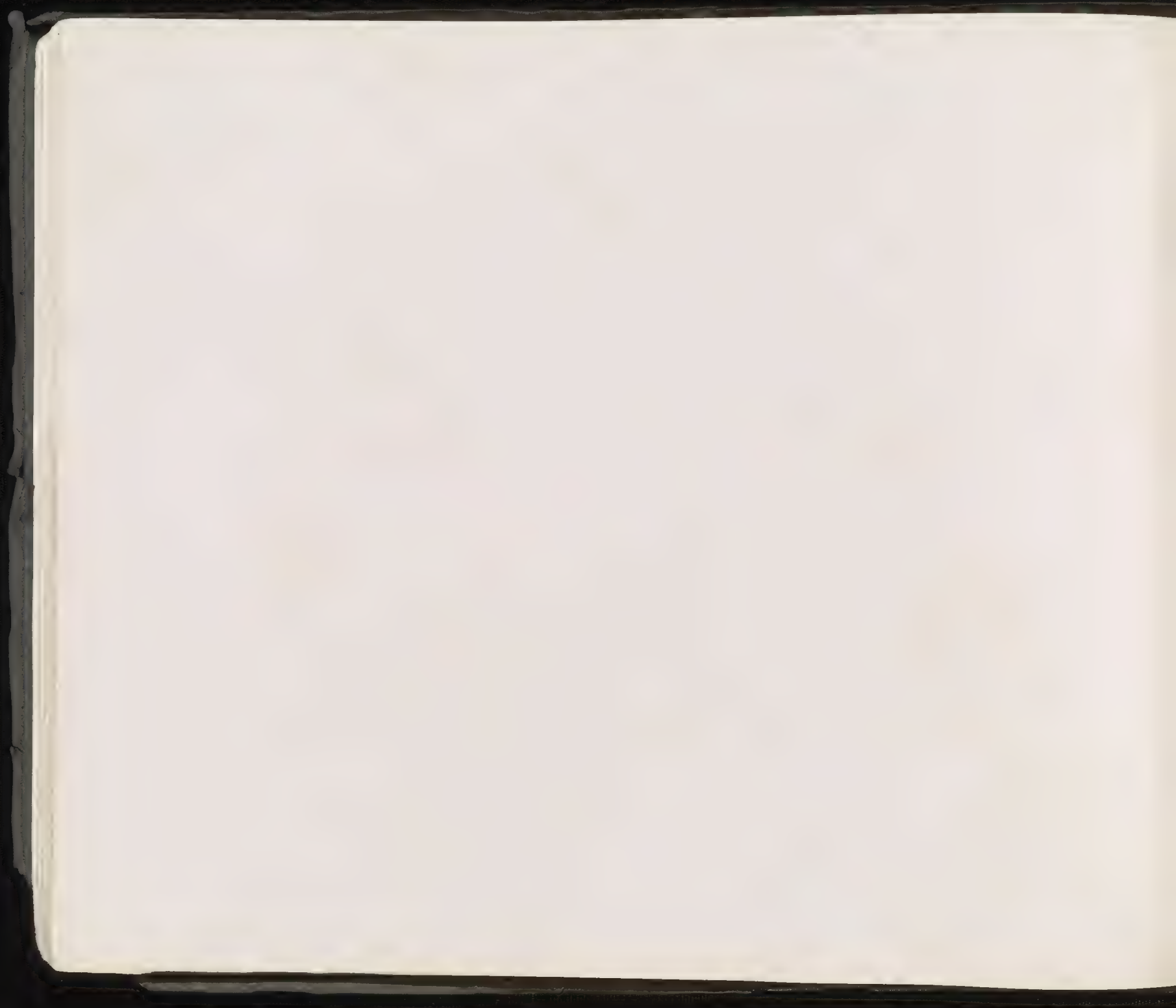
Not the least of the beautiful features of the exposition are the great main entrance to the exhibit palaces. This one is really peerless, to be exceedingly attractive both in its own grandeur and in its picturesque surroundings. It is marked by two lofty Egyptian obelisks, which are ornamented with sculpture emblematic of mining industry.





PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

Fourteen acres are included within the four walls of the Palace of Manufactures. About nine hundred industries are represented in the exhibits. The several great nations of the world are present with displays of most interesting character. Japan occupies an extensive space in the western end of the building. Germany and France occupy large spaces. The textile display, from all parts of the United States and from many countries of the world has a place in this building. The Palace of Manufactures cost \$720,000. It stands east of the Plaza of St. Louis, north of the Palace of Education and west of the Palace of Liberal Arts. The Municipal Street lies just north of this building.





TRANSVERSE AVENUE. LOOKING EAST.

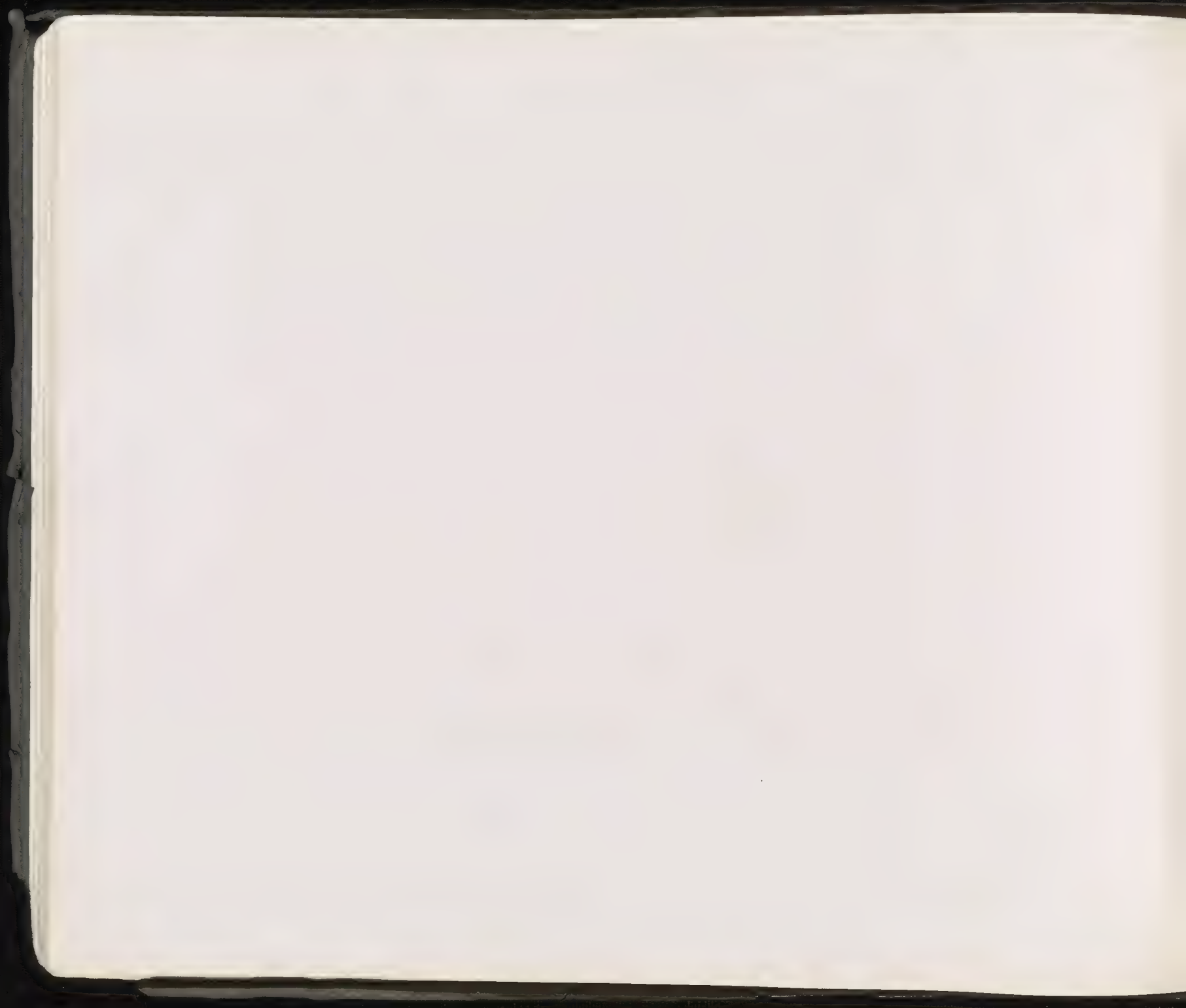
This is the grand thoroughfare of the exposition. It is slightly more than a mile in length extending from the beautiful pavilion of the Republic of France at the west end to the vast building of the Republic of the United States at the eastern extremity. At the eastern end the avenue makes a long sweep to the southward, producing the effect of disappearing architecture. Upon this broad street, three hundred feet wide and richly ornamented with flowers, trees and sculpture, eight of the great exhibit palaces are situated.





PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

In former expositions the Liberal Arts have usually occupied space in buildings devoted to other departments. At the World's Fair of 1904 a nine-acre building in the extreme eastern part of the grounds is devoted to the various exhibits classified as Liberal Arts. The building cost \$475,000. In this magnificent palace the visitor will find such interesting objects as models of famous lighthouses, the great coin collection from the British Museum, exhibits of fine photography, an extensive display of musical instruments. Graphic arts are also installed in this building. Modern printing machinery of all kinds is in operation.





THE ITALIAN PAVILION AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Italy is an active participant in the World's Fair and has the distinction of having the most artistic of the twenty foreign buildings. The approach to the building is first between the columns of a beautiful colonnade, then across a court to the building proper. The massive building used for the administrative offices of the exposition stands in the background.

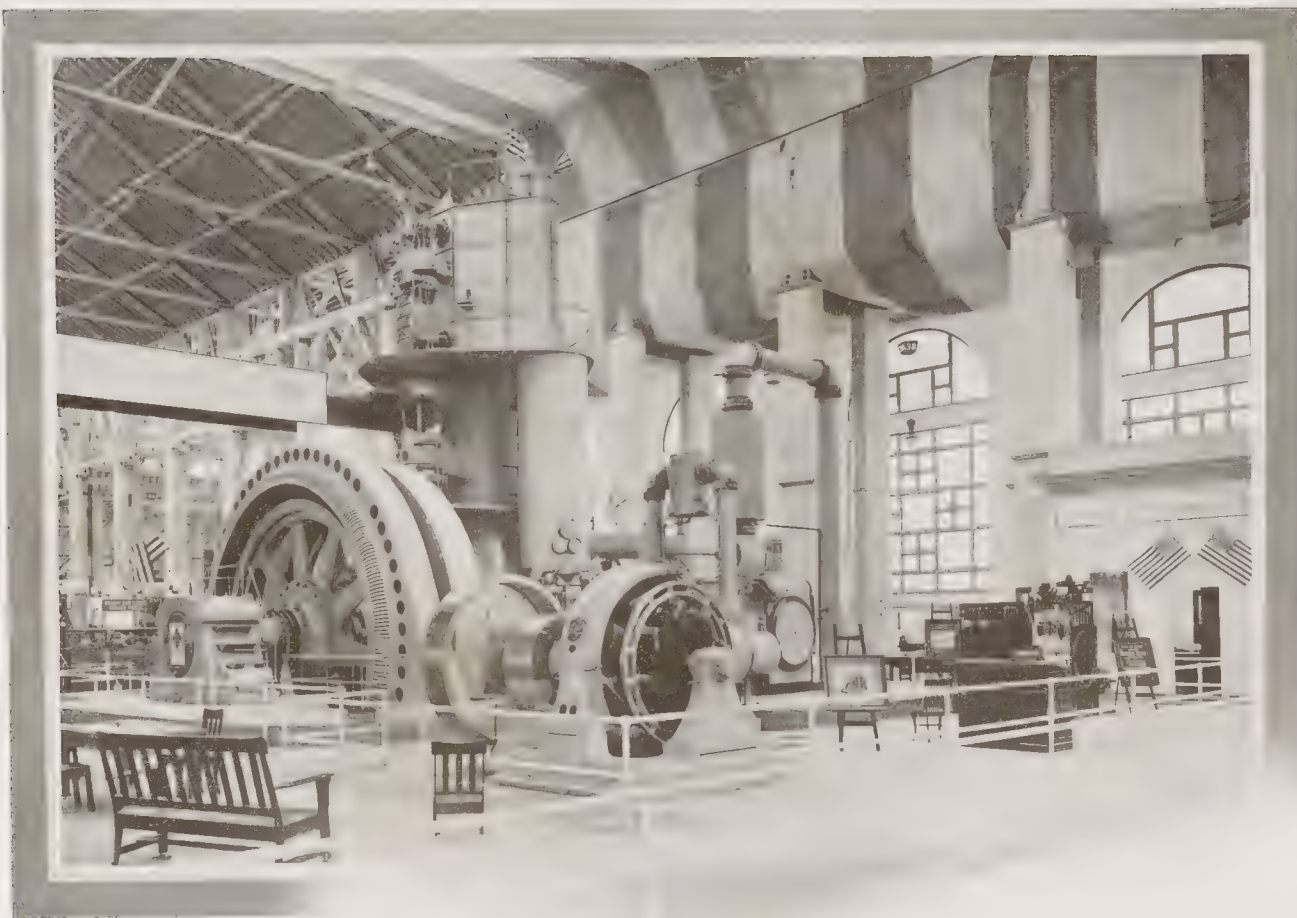




PALACE OF MACHINERY.

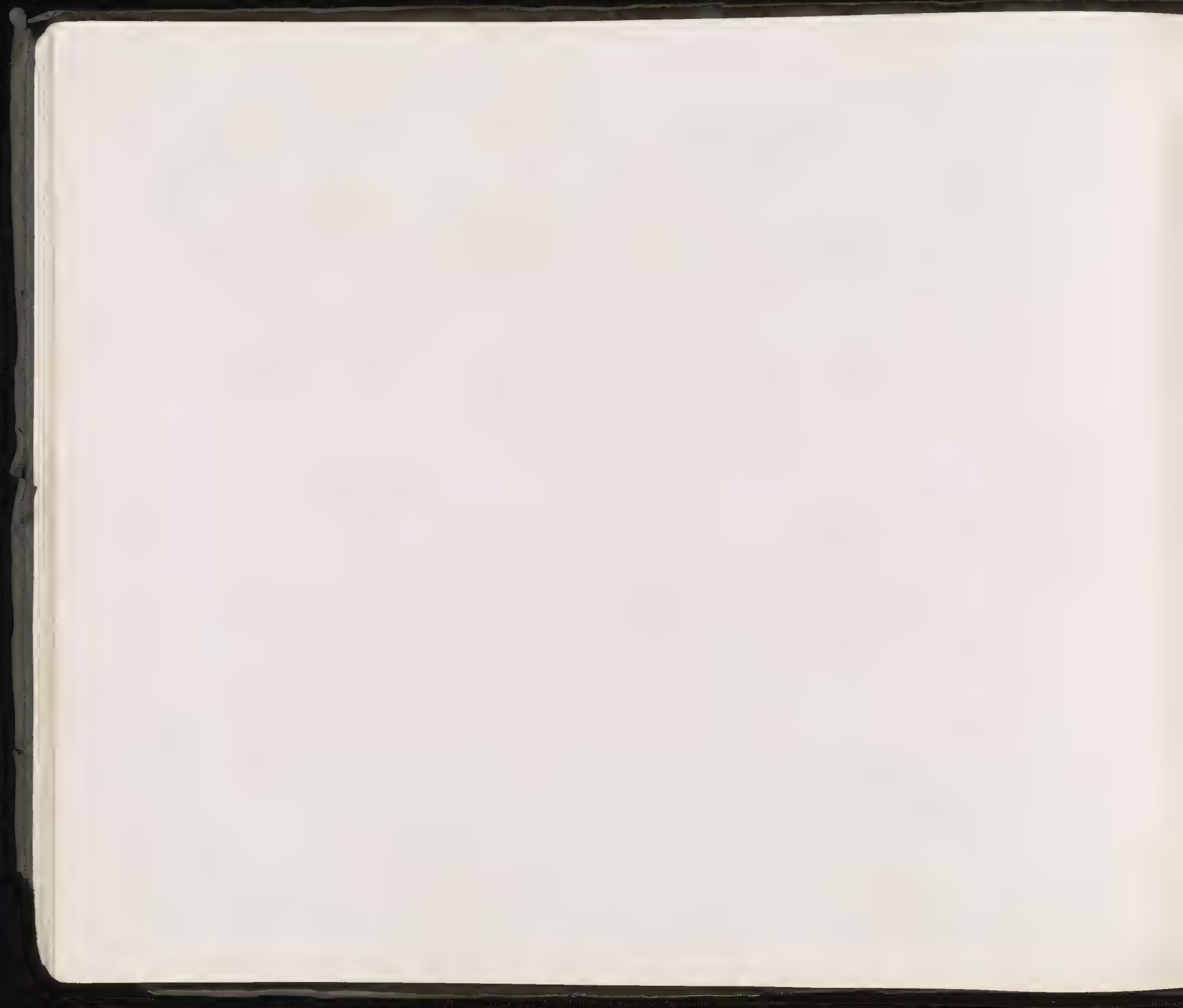
In the architecture of the great Palace of Machinery German features are dominant. The towers, entrances and even the roofs breathe a German influence. The two central towers on the north side are each two hundred and sixty-five feet high. The building is very rich in plastic detail and sculptural decoration. The north vestibule is one of the most beautiful entrances to be seen in the Exposition palaces. The building is one thousand feet long and covers ten acres. In the western end of the Palace of Machinery may be seen the power plant of the exposition, developing an aggregate energy of forty-five thousand rated horse power.





FIVE THOUSAND HORSE-POWER GENERATOR.

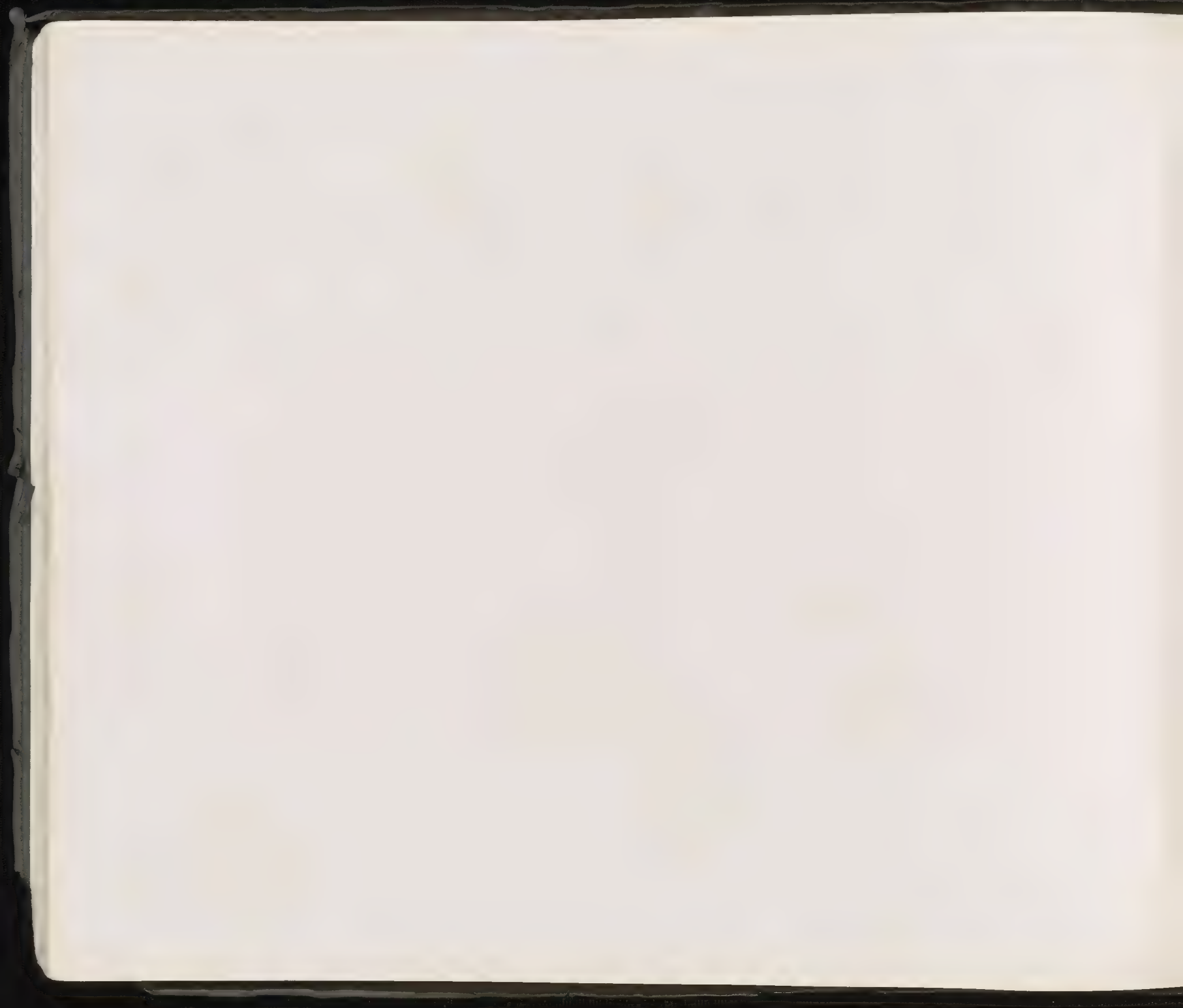
When the great exposition glows at night with a myriad of lights the source of this wonderful illumination is at once brought to mind. The huge power plant, the largest ever erected at an exposition, is in the western part of the Palace of Machinery. The picture shows the great Ails-Chalmers 5,000 horse power engine and dynamo, the largest steam power generator ever constructed. In the plant are three other generators of 3,000 horse power each and one steam turbine of 5,000 horse power, besides many other generators of smaller capacity.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The government building is the largest exhibit structure ever erected by federal authority, and every department of the government is represented. The building is situated upon a broad terrace in the extreme eastern part of the grounds. It is nearly 800 feet long and 250 feet wide. One of the striking exhibit features as the visitor enters the central portal, is the half of a battleship with full armament and equipment. The Postoffice Department occupies the extreme north-eastern corner and the Smithsonian Institution the north-western corner. The War Department has a large display of modern arms.





CARNIVAL SCENE ON GRAND BASIN.

The view given above shows a part of a water pageant crossing the Grand Basin. This basin is a broad expanse of water lying between the Palaces of Electricity and Education and directly in front of the Cascades. The Grand Basin is a part of the lagoon system. Upon these lagoons is a great variety of craft including gondolas brought from Venice, peacock boats, swan boats, dragon boats and handsome electric launches. Upon the gala occasions which the picture illustrates, the boats are decked out in flowers, plants, flags and banners, and a procession thus organized makes a very beautiful scene. At night colored lights serve for purposes of decoration.





PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The visitor is reminded of a great railroad station as he notes the architecture of the Palace of Transportation, which stands west of the Palace of Varied Industries and north of the Palace of Machinery. The building is 525 feet by 1 300 feet, covering fifteen acres. Beneath the expansive roof are displayed all the modern methods of transportation together with historical exhibits of great interest. The historical display of old locomotives shows graphically the long struggle from the time of the stage coach to the era of the modern palace car.





RECEIVING LIBERTY BELL.

This old emblem of liberty, so dear to the hearts of all Americans has been taken on several trips, leaving its abiding place in Independence Hall, in the city of brotherly love. On no occasion has it had a heartier welcome than to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the first time it has been west of the Mississippi. It is in the Pennsylvania State Building, carefully guarded day and night.





ST. LOUIS PLAZA AND GRAND BASIN FROM FESTIVAL HALL.

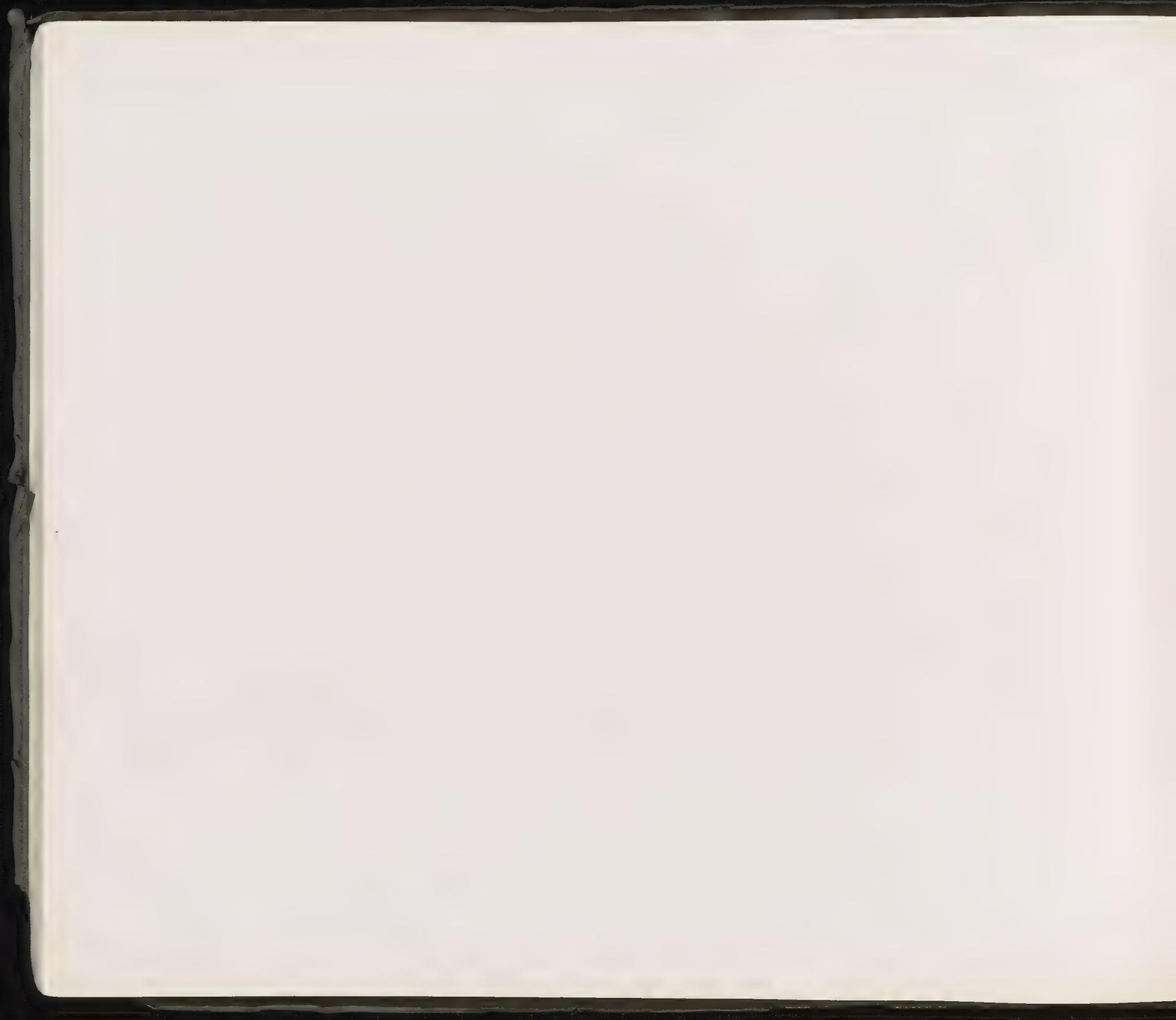
It has been remarked that at previous expositions there were but two or three good views, while the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has hundreds. Of these the prospect from Festival Hall over the Grand Basin ranks easily among the first. Here one has the glorious stretch of water, with its surface gently rippled by passing gondolas and launches, and all the way down the lagoon, and along the Plaza of St. Louis are rows of transplanted maple trees, affording shade and the color of verdure. At sunset is perhaps the best time to see this view, when the dying lights soften and mellow every object. Then the view is enchanting. A little later, when the myriad lights show forth, and the cascades play, it is entrancing.





JERUSALEM, THE GREAT REPRODUCTION OF THE HOLY CITY.

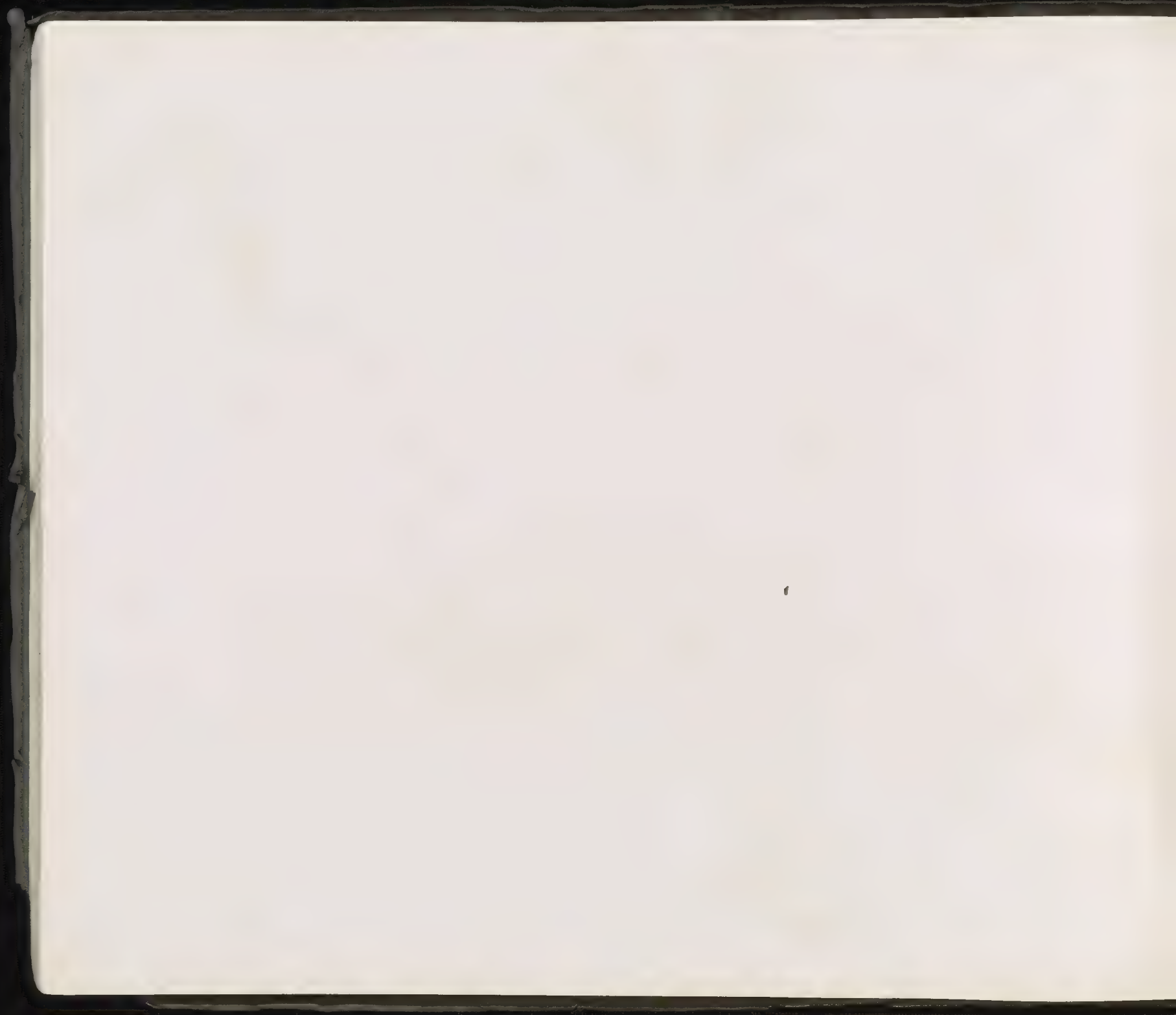
This magnificent picture shows the grand scale upon which the work of reproducing the Holy City of Palestine at the World's Fair has been done. All Christendom has been interested in this undertaking which has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. The city as here reproduced covers about 13 acres and embraces the most historic streets and buildings of the biblical city as they are today. The view is from the west pavilion near the entrance of the site. At the left of the picture, behind the trees, is the Jaffa Gate. In the foreground, David Court, the market place, a scene typical of Jerusalem. Hundreds of natives of the Holy City people this new Jerusalem.





PALACE OF ART.

Four pretentious buildings make up the Art Group, representing an outlay of more than \$1,000,000. The group stands on the plateau southwest of the Festival Hall. The central building is of Bedford limestone, a permanent gallery of art. Besides a great central hall it contains 22 spacious galleries and the necessary complement of offices and jury rooms. It is 348 by 120 feet. The side pavilions are each 422 feet long and each contains over fifty galleries. The Sculpture building stands in the court formed by the other structures. The total number of rooms is 135. All the European countries contribute their best works.





THE FLORAL CLOCK.

This is one of the novelties of the exposition. The great dial, 112 feet in diameter, is laid out in flowers and plants of bright foliage, and is located just north of the Palace of Agriculture, on the slope of a hill. Each of the hands weigh 2,500 pounds. The minute hand is 74 feet long and it moves five feet every minute. The five minute spaces between the hour marks are clearly marked off by differences in color into minute spaces each five feet long. Hours and half hours are struck on a bell weighing 5,000 pounds. Everything connected with the interesting exhibit is moved by compressed air, but it is all controlled by the delicate, accurate master clock.





PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

PALACE OF FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.

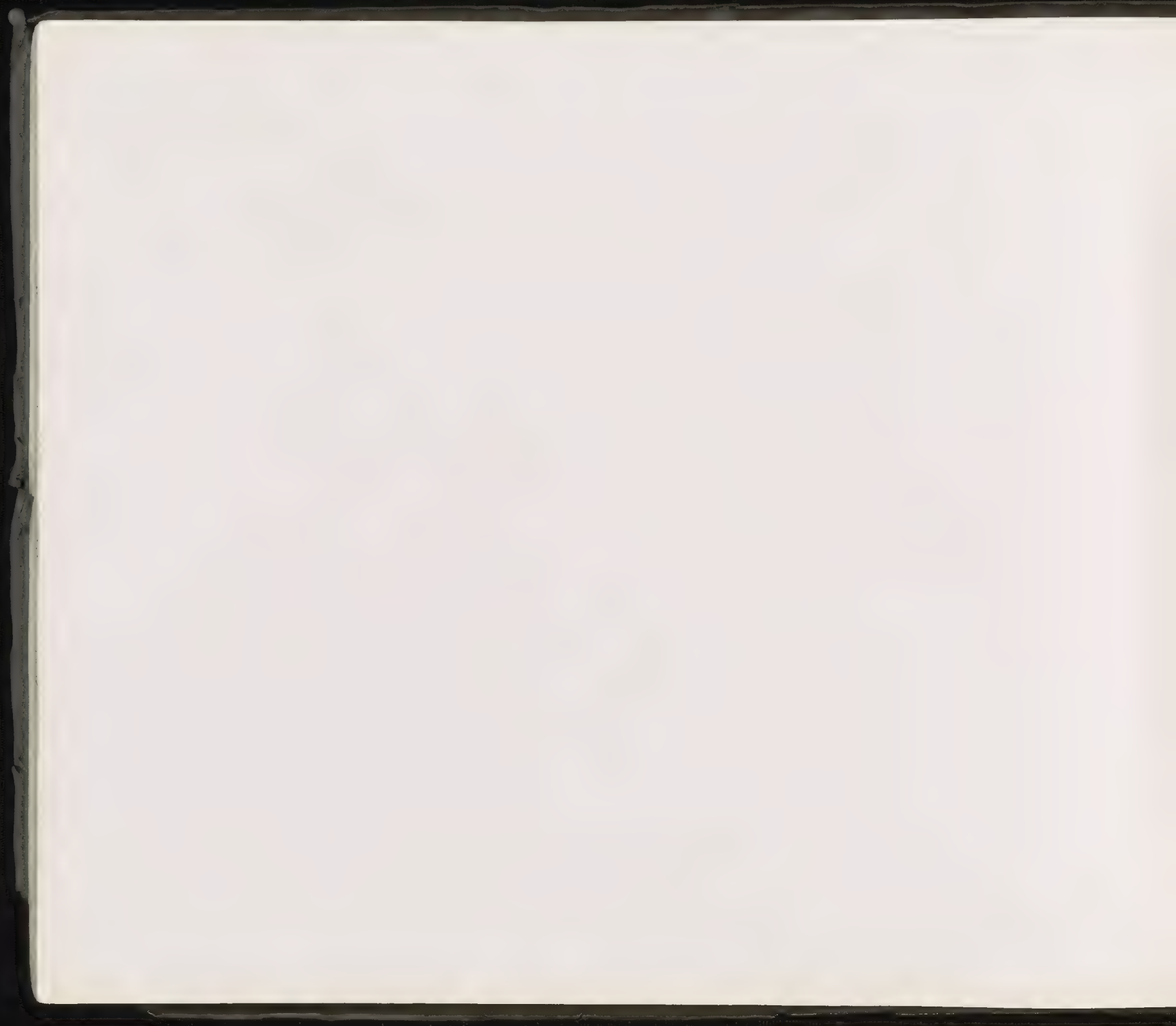
The Palace of Agriculture is the architectural giant of the exposition, covering twenty-three acres and containing by far the greatest exhibit of agricultural products and implements ever brought together, representing all states and leading nations of the world. The Palace of Horticulture is the scene of elaborate displays of fruits from all the fruit states. The Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game has first place as one of the attractions to visitors. The live animal and live fish exhibits and the great displays of woods attract great crowds.

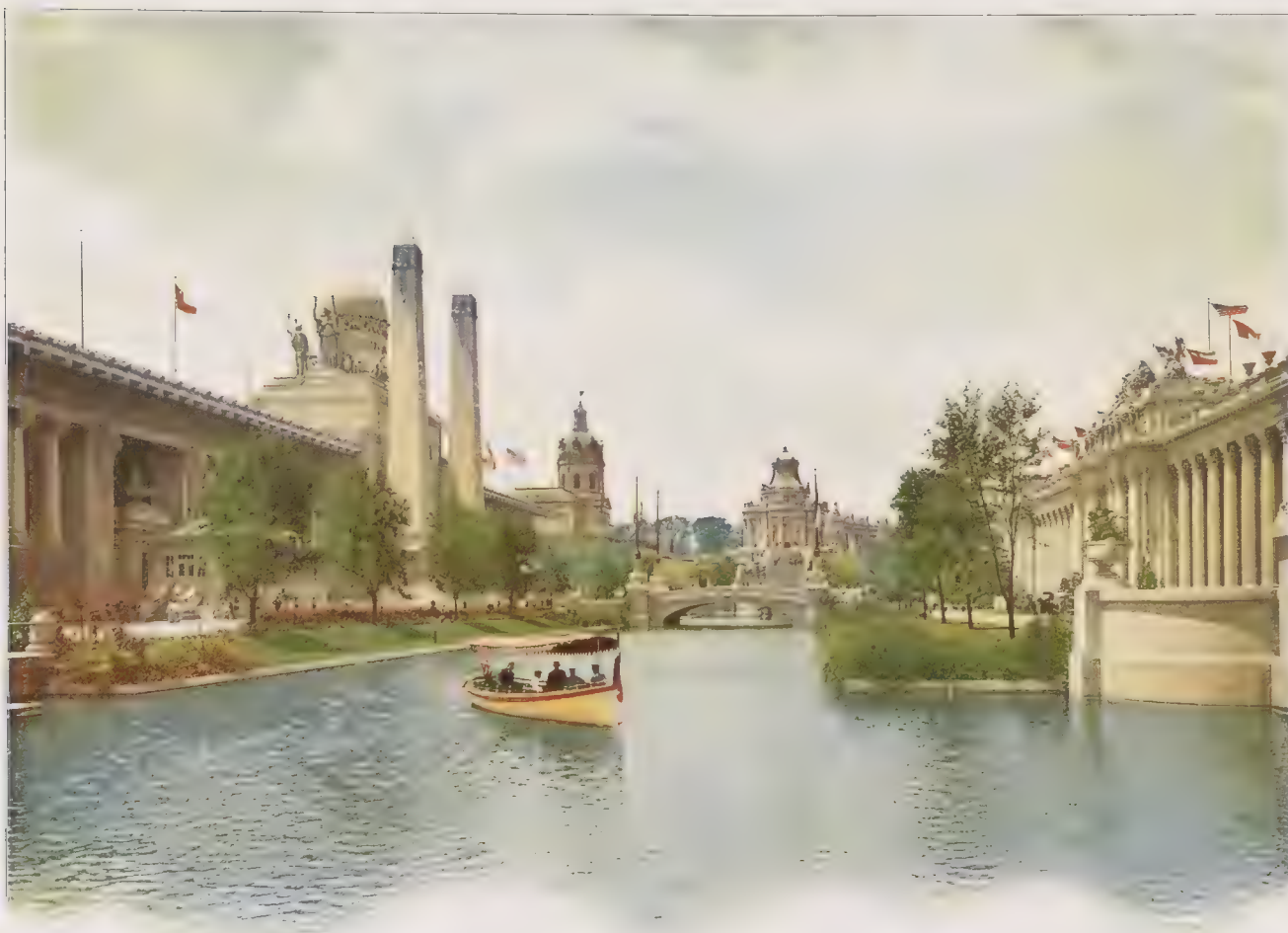




CHILDREN OF MANY NATIONS.

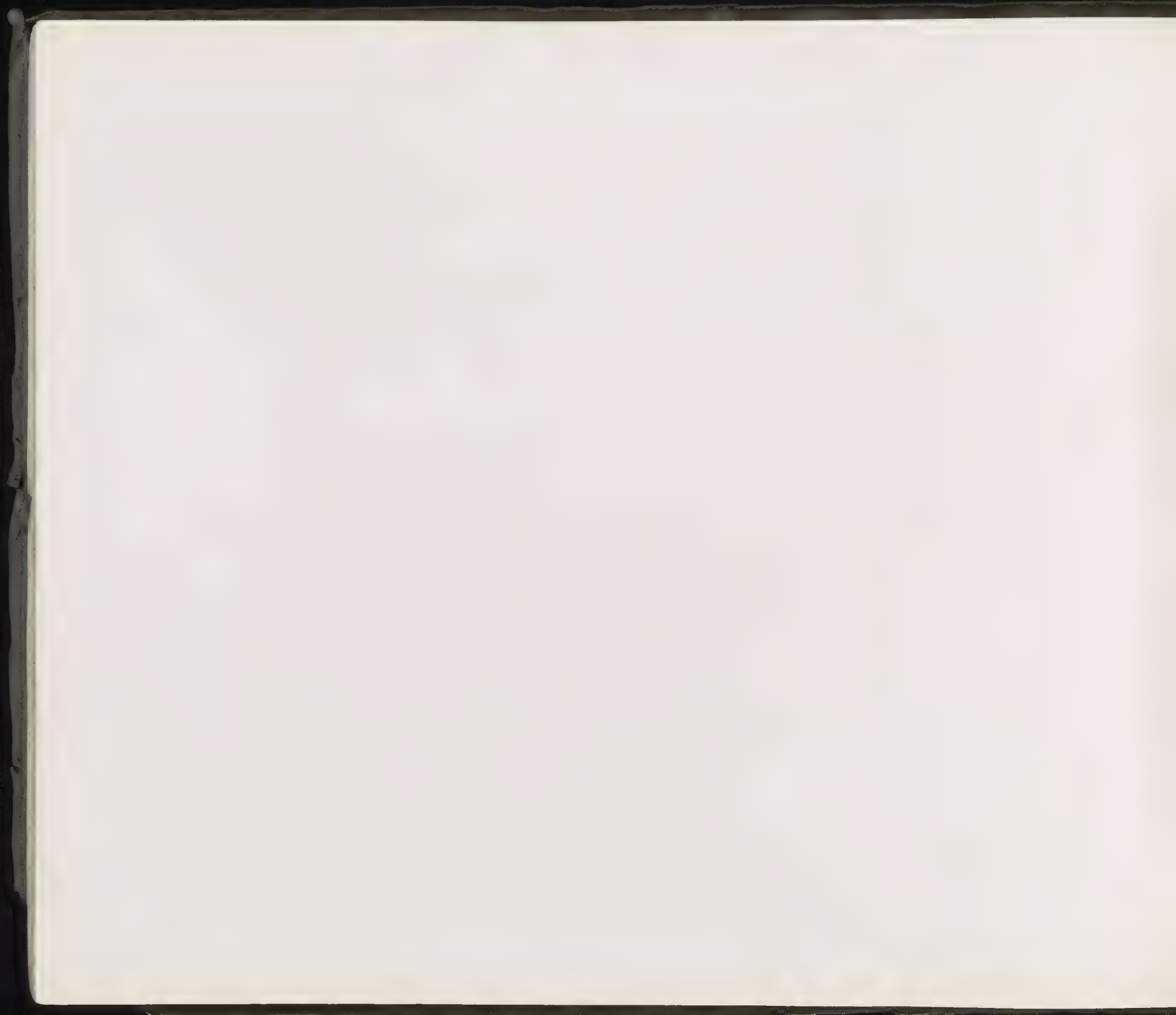
The most picturesque feature of a great World's Fair is the concourse of strange peoples. Never before have so many nationalities and tribes been brought together as may be seen at the World's Fair. Every class of American native, from the Esquimaux of the far north to the giant of Patagonia is here. There are Pygmies and Kaffirs from Africa, Amos from the north of Japan, and at least four distinct races that represent the inhabitants of the Philippines. It is on Sunday afternoons that the children of all these strange parents are brought together at the Model Playground.





EAST LAGOON. LOOKING TOWARD GERMAN HOUSE.

At the left is the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, a unification of Egyptian, Greek and Byzantine architectural elements, the structure covering nine acres. At the right a glimpse is had of the east facade of the Palace of Education, one of the most attractive buildings in the main picture, whether considered as an architectural composition or as a home for displays. The German House, a reproduction of the Charlottenburg Schloss, occupies a commanding location on the hill at the left of the restaurant pavilion, and in it may be seen some rare treasures sent by the German Emperor.

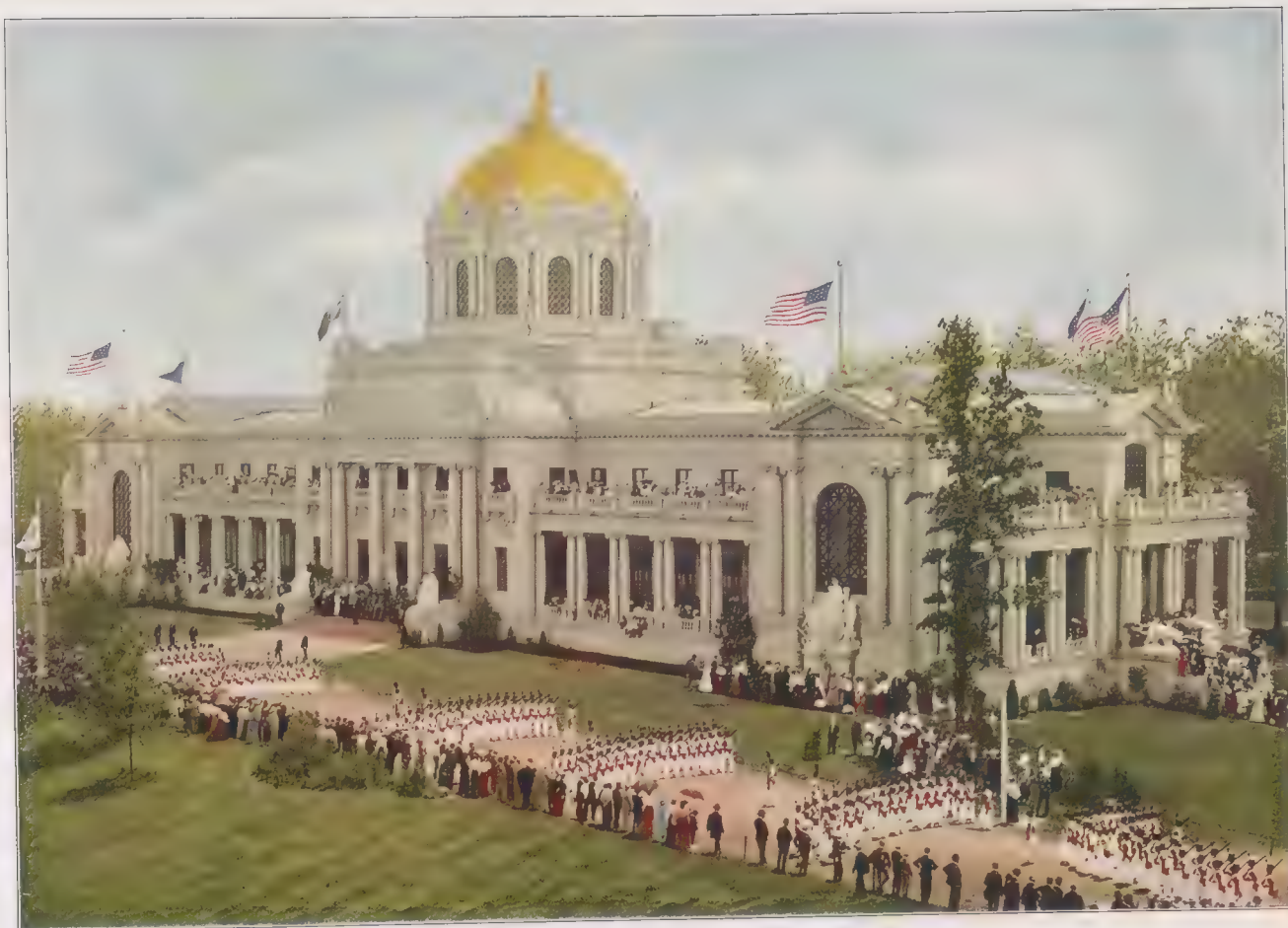




THE BRIDGE OF SPAIN.

The Bridge of Spain, a copy of the famous bridge over the Pasig river, at Manila, forms an appropriate and impressive entrance to the Philippine exposition within the greater exposition. This viaduct has all the appearance of a real structure of masonry, and looks weather-beaten enough to have come down through the centuries that have elapsed since the Spanish built it and the walled city, a reproduction of which is seen at the end of the bridge.





MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

This structure stands directly south of the U. S. Government Building. It is 312 by 160 feet in area, and cost \$125,000. The dome is a perfect hemisphere, gilded and crowned with the magnificent statue of Winged Victory. The central portion of the building is decorated with sculptured groups and single statues of great beauty. A rotunda 75 feet square is the principal interior feature. In the center of the rotunda is an electric fountain gushing ice water, installed at a cost of \$2,000. The building is equipped with a cooling system for use in hot weather. The cost of the sculpture with which the interior and exterior of the building is decorated is over \$14,000.





STATUE OF JOLIET. PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

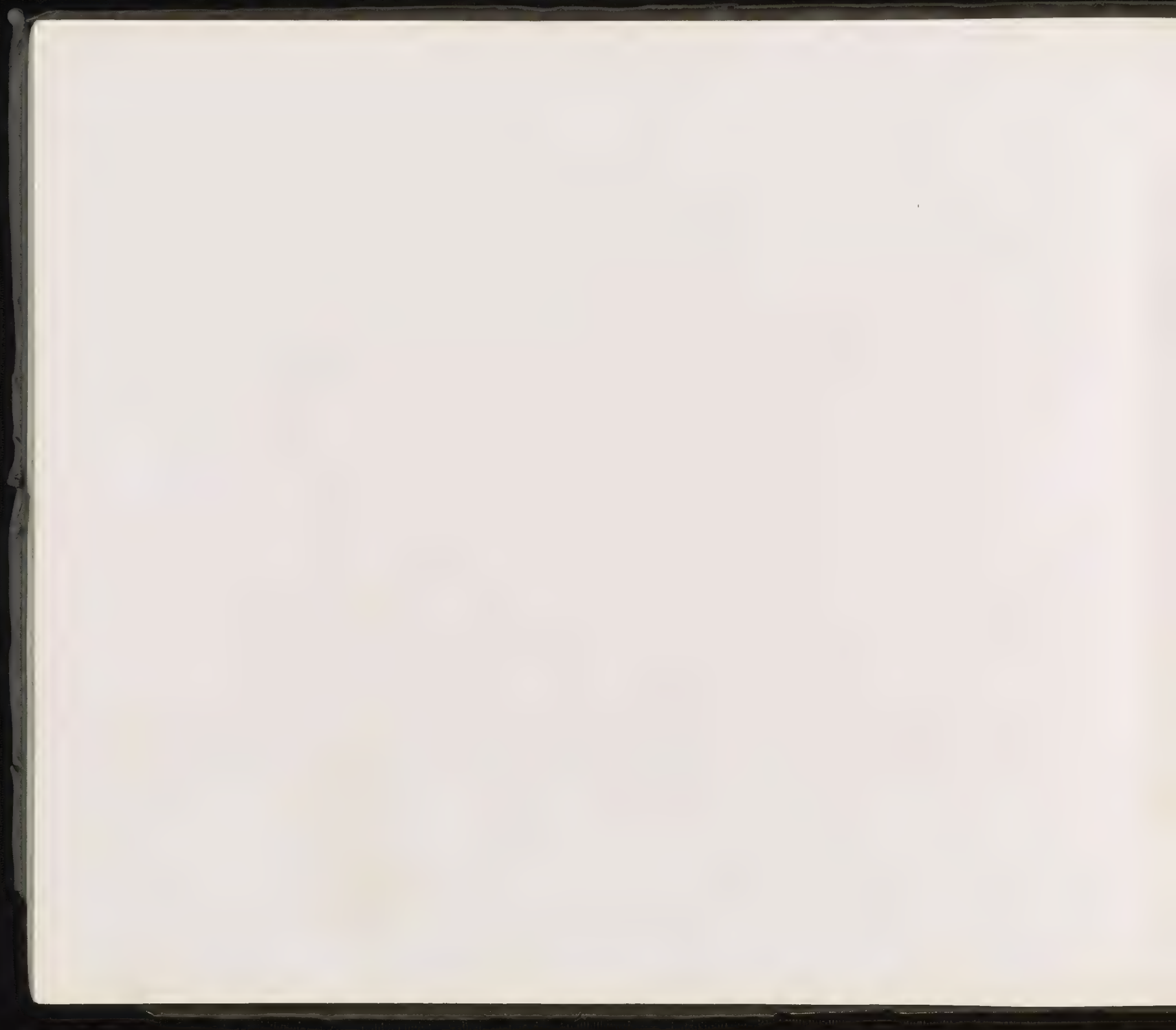
Louis Joliet was one of the early French explorers who came by the way of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes to the Mississippi valley. He was accompanied by missionaries and his efforts bore substantial results. The statue stands in the St. Louis Plaza near the Palace of Manufactures, facing the statue of De Soto.





VIEW ACROSS CASCADES FROM GERMAN HOUSE.

The view shown is one of the majestic sweeps of the Cascade Gardens and their settings. At the left rises the dome of Festival Hall. Rich carpets of sward slope gracefully down toward the waters of the Grand Basin, and the wonderful rainbow gardening makes a picture not excelled elsewhere. The ever-charming cascade at the west shows clearly, though the great central cascade can be better seen from the Grand Basin. The scene is one of majesty, of vastness, of many objects combined into a satisfying and harmonious whole.

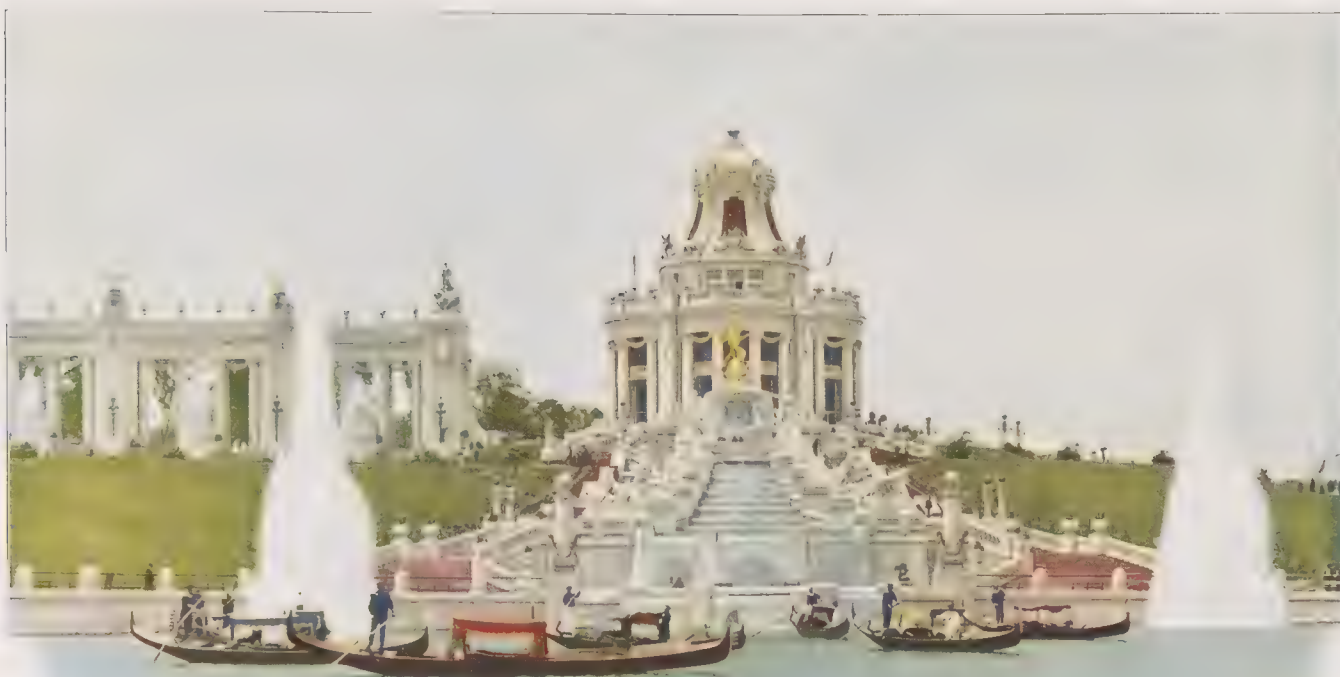




CHINESE EXHIBIT, PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

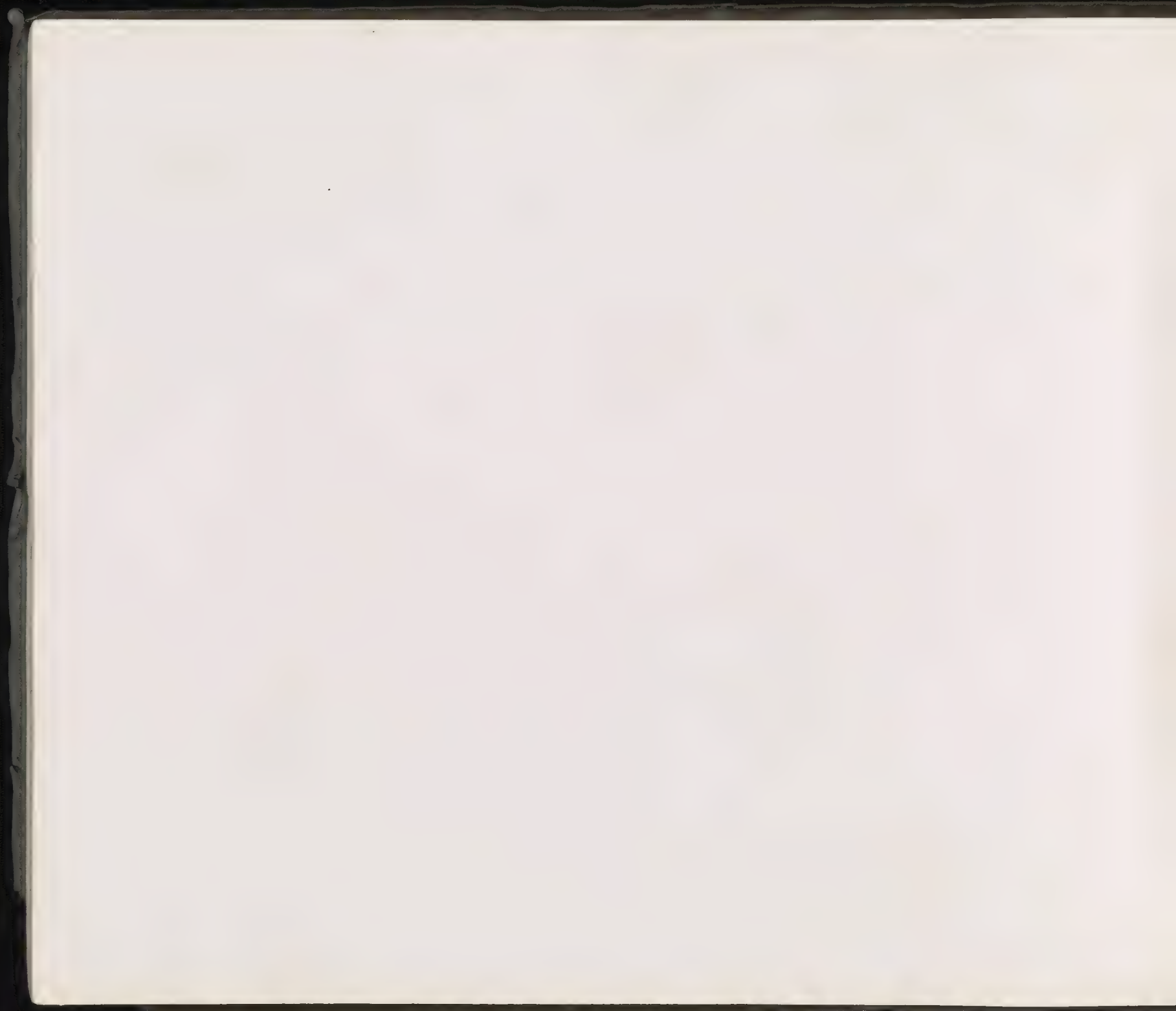
China makes a great collective exhibit of her arts and industries, the first time that as a nation she has participated to any marked degree in an exposition. The exhibit is a collective one in the eastern corner of Liberal Arts Palace. The cases are all elaborately carved and contain rich embroideries, beautiful silks, decorated pottery, carvings in ivory, inlaid work and many samples of the fine industries characteristic of China.





GROUP OF GONDOLAS ON GRAND BASIN.

The beautiful Venetian craft that ply the waters of the exposition lagoons give just the needed touch of romance. Many of these long, dark, graceful boats are in constant use at the Fair, and they form charming pictures as the swiftness of the oarsmen propels them with easy grace, standing at the prow and stern, facing forward. These are real gondoliers from Venice, many of them gifted singers, and the lagoon ring with music as the evening falls and the lights come forth.





LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT FROM GRAND BASIN.

There is but one monument in the exposition grounds, the magnificent Louisiana Purchase monument that stands at the head of the Plaza of St. Louis, directly opposite the central cascade. It is a marble shaft, 150 feet high, and is crowned by Karl Bitter's colossal Statue of Peace. At the base, on the side facing the Grand Basin, is a group of partial statues showing the commissioners in the act of signing the Louisiana treaty. At the top of the shaft are symbolic figures of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. On the side facing the Plaza is the speaker's stand from which many noted visitors have already addressed the exposition throngs.





LOOKING DOWN THE PIKE.

The Pike, a street a mile long, is crowded with amusement, more varied, more elaborate and more costly than any previous exposition had ever contained. Here some fifty amusement have been installed at a total cost of nearly \$10,000,000. Many of the structures can be fairly termed palatial. An army of attendant care for the exhibitions, and people from far and from near contribute to the entertainment. When night comes, and the exhibit palaces are closed, the throng is on the Pike.





THE SAMAL MOROS. PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.

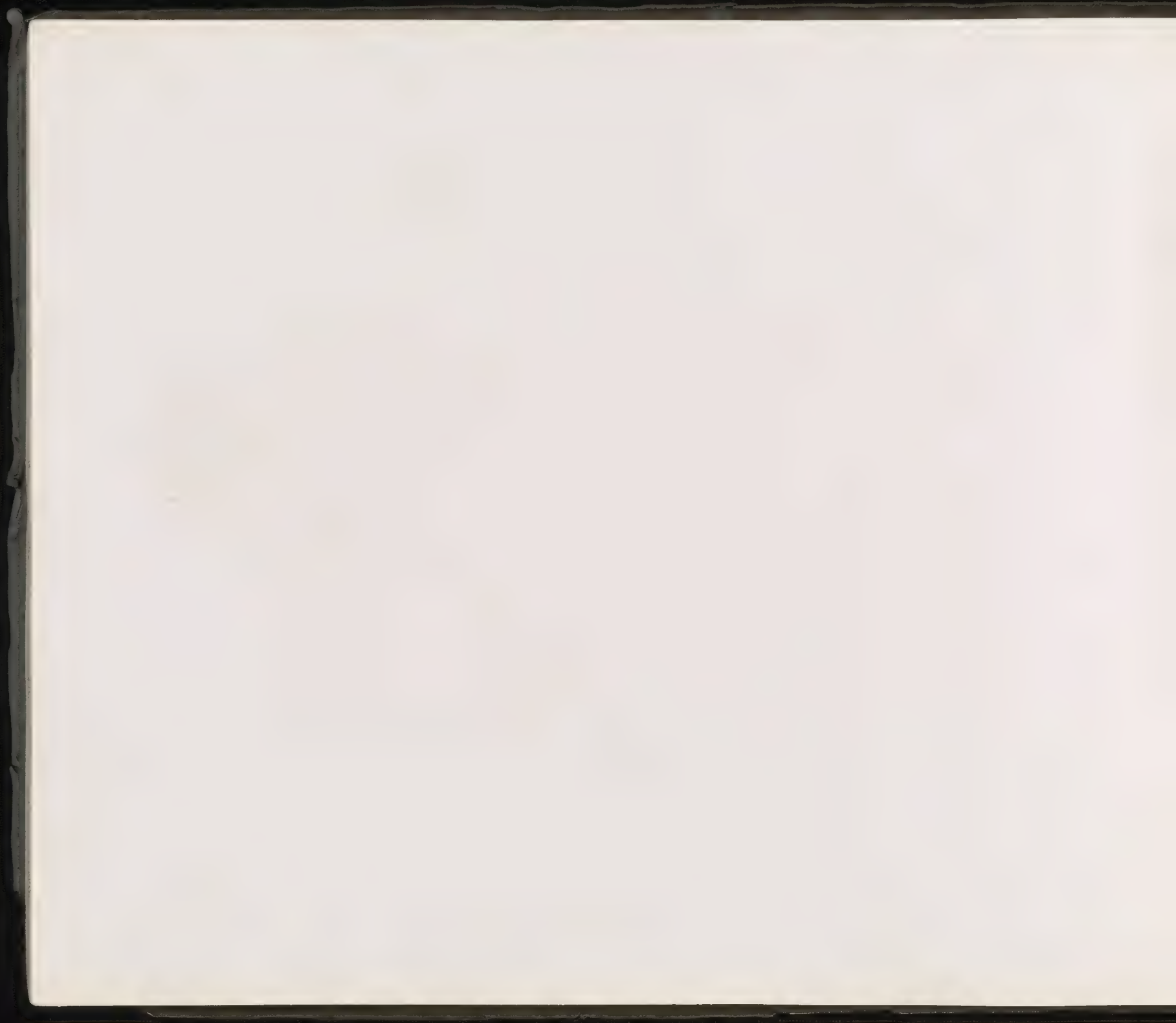
There are at least one hundred of these fierce followers of Mohammed at the exposition the Moros. The Samal Moros, numbering forty, from the Island of Mindanao, are the sea rovers or pirates. For two and a half centuries they made life miserable for the Spaniards and the natives of the islands. Villages were sacked, churches looted and Spaniards and Spanish subjects made prisoners. In the nineteenth century even Mussulman war junks appeared in the bay of Manila.





BATTLE OF COLENZO, BOER WAR EXHIBIT.

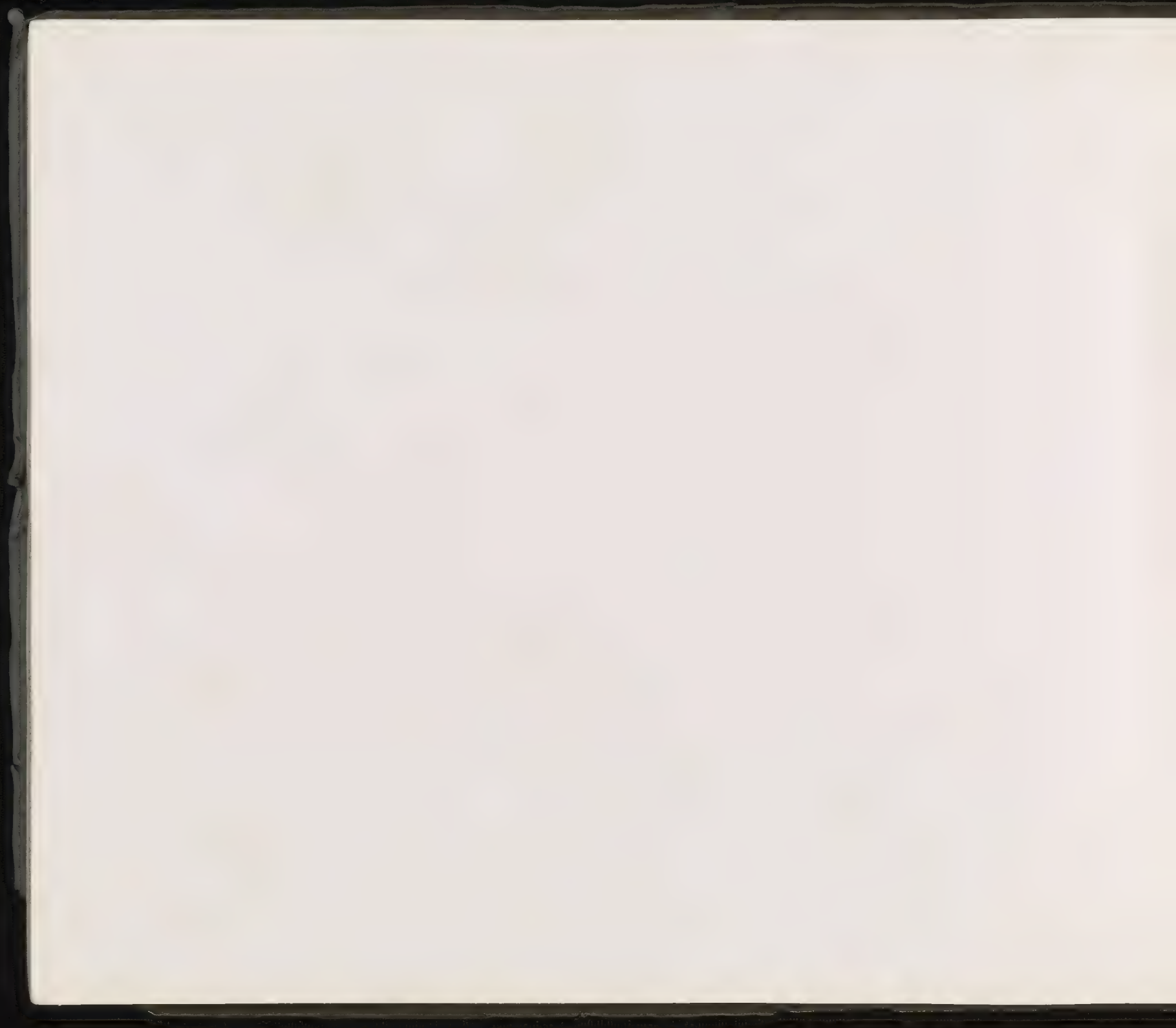
About six hundred British and Boer veterans of the war take part in the thrilling scene. Kaffirs and other natives, with carts and wagons, add to the picture. In command of the British contingent is Maj. W. S. Stewart, while Generals Piet Cronje and Ben Viljoen lead the sturdy Boers as in the days of the death-grapple of the veldt. The battles of Colenso and Paardeberg, with Cronje's surrender, and De Wet's flight through the British cordon, are the principal scenes re-enacted, and they are given with a daring and enthusiasm and realism that stir one to the depths.





OLD FLEMISH DINING ROOM, BELGIAN PAVILION.

In the handsome Belgian pavilion several artistically furnished rooms are to be seen. The most interesting one of these is the old Flemish dining-room of the early part of the 16th century. From the hardwood polished floor to the deeply paneled ceiling, everything in the room is of genuine antique pattern except the collection of modern Bruges vases on the mantel and cabinet. Several of the articles of furniture are original old pieces, and the smaller paintings are from the brush of the old Flemish masters.





CREATION.

Creation is the largest diorama ever constructed and presents the story of Creation in the first book of Genesis. The visitor upon entering is conducted to a boat in which he rides through winding canals and grottoes and scenery representative of ancient times and finally disembarks in a great cavern full of curious spectacles and wonders. He then ascends to a revolving platform where he may sit and see the centuries roll backward to the misty past. From here he enters the great dome where he is given a graphic illustration of how the world was made in six days. First there is a watery waste then land appears and is clothed with verdure. Last come the man and woman and the Garden of Eden.





LOG CABIN IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS BORN.

Between the Observation Wheel and the Illinois State Building is situated the Lincoln Museum. Within this structure is sheltered the log cabin in which Lincoln was born. Visited by thousands daily it helps to keep fresh in the minds of all beholders the memory of the immortal president.





NAVAL BATTLE.

The Naval Battle is the culmination of the entertainment in the naval exhibit. While the battleships are miniature, being but 21 feet in length, the fortifications and mountains surrounding the lake are also in miniature, giving to the whole an aspect of realism. First there is target practice by the battleship Texas, then target practice by torpedo boats, and a submarine boat, followed by the fleet of 22 vessels in action, blockading a harbor and storming a fort.





LIFE SAVING DRILL AND OBSERVATION WHEEL.

The United States Government Life Saving Service is represented by a completely equipped station upon a specially excavated lake at the World's Fair. Every afternoon a life-saving drill takes place in the presence of thousands of spectators. The great Ferris Wheel is seen in the background. This carries the visitor to a height of 250 feet and gives him a fine panoramic view of the great exposition.





TYROLEAN ALPS.

Few visitors to the exposition fail to visit the Tyrolean Alps, one of the largest and most interesting of the concession features. Artificial mountains of towering height have been constructed and under their shadow a great dining hall where every day some thousands of visitors listen to what is considered the finest band in America while enjoying dinner a la carte. The surroundings are Tyrolean, from the style of architecture to the girls who sell Edelweiss. Tyrolean singers of fine voice take turns with the great orchestra.





PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

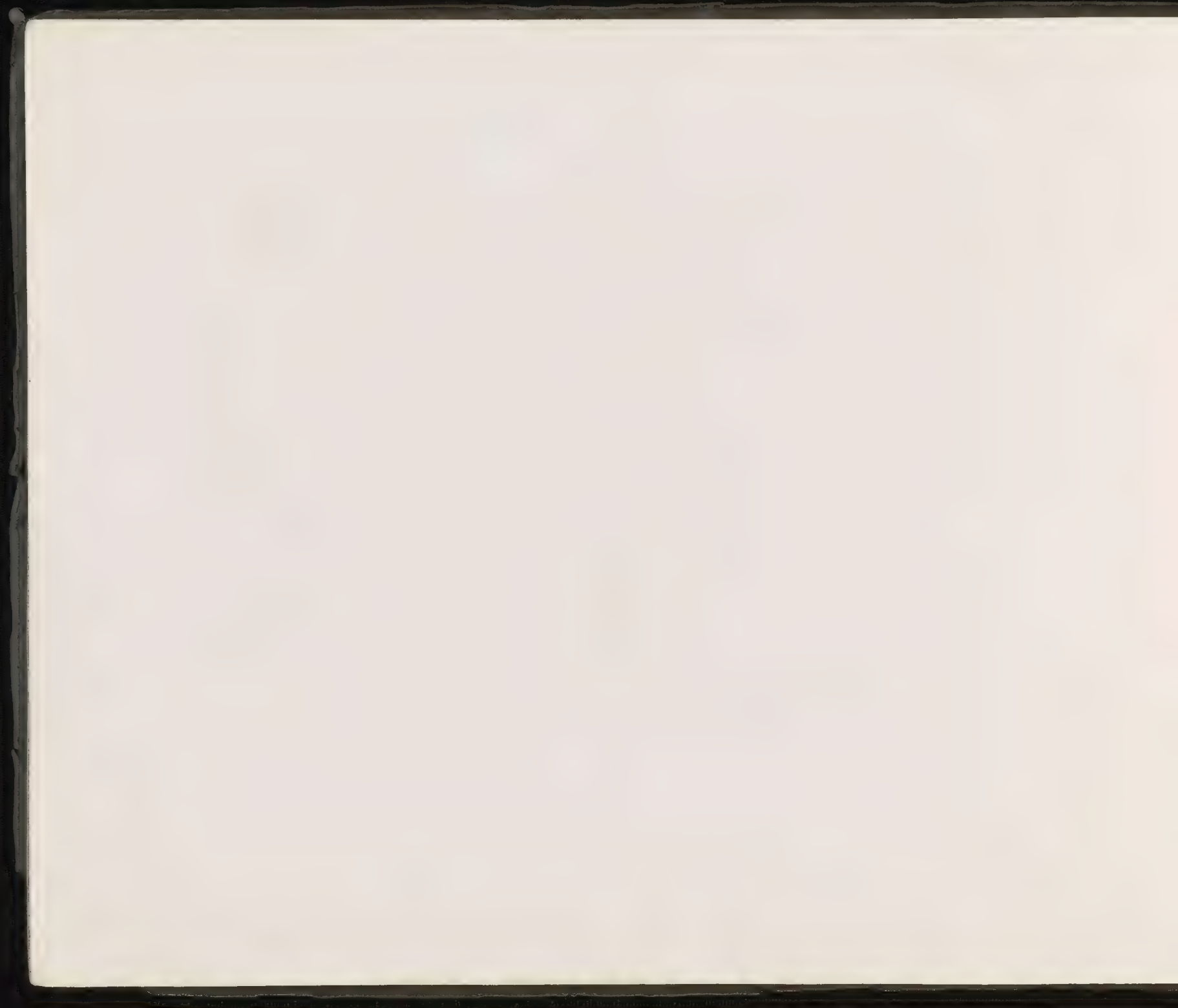
In this village are to be found the Bontoc and Suyoc Igorotes and the Tinguianes. The Bontocs are the head hunters, the Suyocs the miners, and the Tinguianes the lowland agriculturists. All of the different arts and crafts of these interesting people is demonstrated by themselves.





GEISHA GIRLS IN FAIR JAPAN

When one passes by the Lake, he will do well to view the towering N.Y.K. Gate of "Fair Japan," with its gracefully overhanging roof and great crimson columns twined about with trailing vines and all glittering with electric lights. If he elects to enter, he comes upon a theater set in one of those dainty Japanese gardens of which we hear so much in our own and other lands. In the theater the geisha girls, fifty of whom were brought over for this attraction, entertain the visitors with the same artful dances popular in Japan. All of these performances are colorful and unique, and pervaded with the charm of Japanese young women, who flit about everywhere in the gardens and bazaars demure and fair.





CINGALESE DANCERS.

The Cingalese Dancers are one of the most attractive groups of people at the exposition. With lithe and active bodies they go through the evolutions of some of the most unique and pleasing dances to be seen on the Pike. They are in the concession popularly known as Asia.





